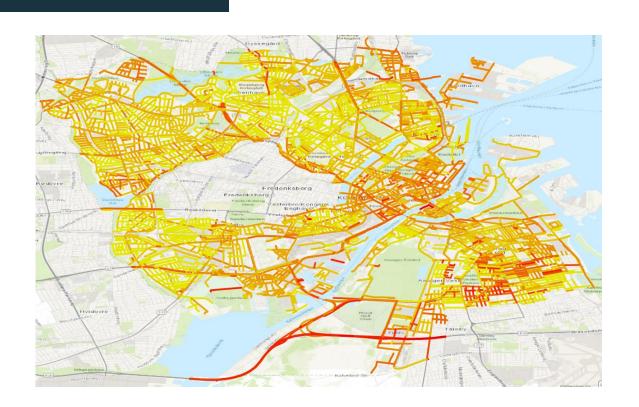






Particle Pollution in Copenhagen



Particle Pollution: Sources and Classification









Vehicle Emissions

Diesel

Petrol

(combustion)

Energy Production

Coal

Biomass

(combustion)

Abrasion Surfaces

Tires

Brakes

Roadware

Construction Sites

Machinery

Earthworks

Demolition

Particle Pollution: Sources and Classification

PARTICLE TYPE	ABBREVIATION	DIAMETER (μm)	METRIC
coarse particles	PM ₁₀	2.5 - 10	µg/m³
fine particles	PM _{2.5}	< 2.5	µg/m³
ultrafine particles	PM _{0.1}	< 0.1	number/m³
nanoparticles	PM _{0.02}	< 0.02	number/m³

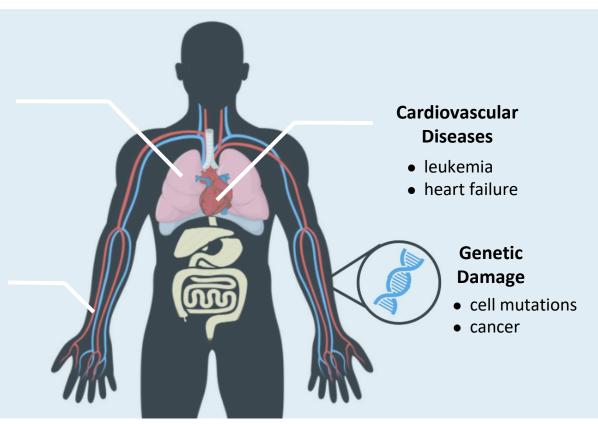
Particle pollution has many serious adverse health effects



- asthma
- bronchitis
- COPD

Nervous System Damage

- Parkinson's disease
- Alzheimer's disease

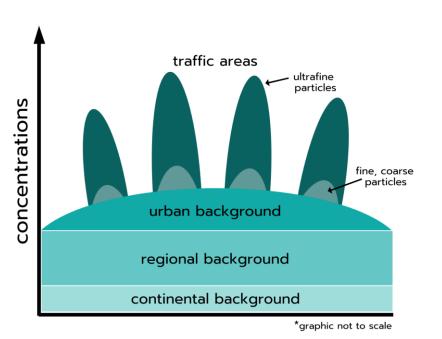


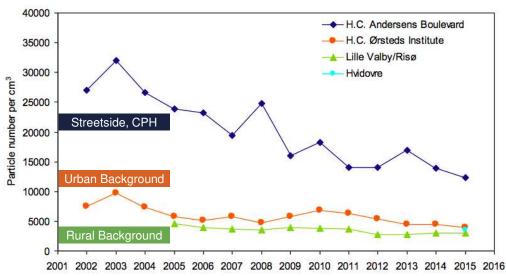
PM concentration limits hide the urgency of reducing PM pollution in Copenhagen, especially UFPs

PARTICLE	TYPE	EU Limit (μg/m³)	WHO Limit (μg/m³)	HC Andersens Blvd. (μg/m³)
coarse particles	PM ₁₀	40	20	25
fine particles	PM _{2.5}	25	10	13
ultrafine particles	PM _{0.1}	?	?	13,000 part./cm ³

[&]quot;4,000 Danes die [prematurely] every year due to fine particle pollution. That's 7% of all Danish death[s]... That makes fine particles in outdoor air our third highest risk factor"

Traffic is the most significant contributor to dangerous levels of Copenhagen's roadside UFP pollution





Particle Number (UFP) Concentrations in Denmark

Project Objectives

1 International Study



- Global Efforts
- Existing Trends
- New Strategies



3 Identifying Solutions



Regulation & Enforcement



Effective Technology



Social Adoption

Project Tasks

LITERATURE REVIEW

- policy
- technology
- practice

KEY INTERVIEWS

- technical
- academic
- political
- public interests
- private interests

DATA COLLECTION

- busy street
- bus stop
- idling taxis

INFORMATION ANALYSIS

- cross-verification
- prioritization
- feasibility

Filter technology & emissions tests of many on-road diesel passenger cars are not effective (pt. 1)

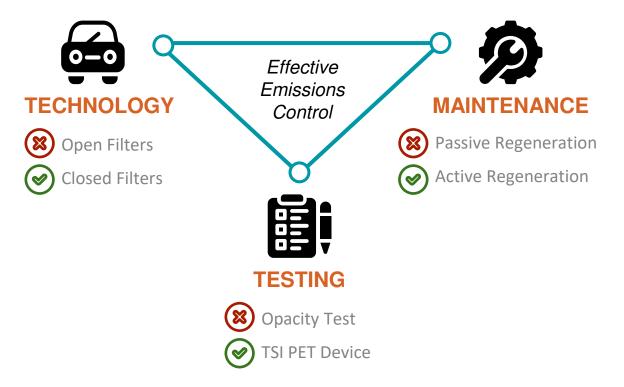






	Diesel Vehicle	Effective Date Factory/Sale	Particle Mass Limits	Particle Number Limits
Euro 1	Passenger Car	1992/1993	140 mg/km	
Euro 2	Passenger Car	1996/1997	100 mg/km	744
Euro 3	Passenger Car	2000/2001	50 mg/km	144
Euro 3	Truck/Bus	2000/2001	100 mg/km	. 44
Euro 4	Passenger Car	2005/2006	25 mg/km	**
Euro 4	Truck/Bus	2005/2006	20 mg/km	
Euro 5	Passenger Car	2009/2010	5 mg/km	6e11 part./km
Luio 3	Truck/Bus	2009/2010	20 mg/km	2 3 8
Euro 6	Passenger Car	2014/2015	5 mg/km	6e11 part./km
	Truck/Bus	2013/2013	10 mg/km	8e11 part/kWh

Filter technology & emissions tests of many on-road diesel passenger cars are not effective (pt. 2)



Movia's public bus fleet contains many diesel buses with outdated, ineffective filter technology



Open Filters





Passive Regeneration

Active Regeneration

VEHICLE TYPE	TECHNOLOGY SPECIFICATION	# OF BUSES	
Euro 2	CRT	1	*
Euro 3	CRT	73	*
F 4	***	96	*
Euro 4	SCRT Retrofitted to Euro 6	12	
Euro 5		93	*
	SCRT Retrofitted to Euro 6	7	
EEV		400	*
EEV	SCRT Retrofitted to Euro 6	179	
Euro 6		453	
Electric		78	1
Total		1,392	
CRT = Continuous Regeneration Technology			

SCRT = Selective Catalytic Reduction Technology

EEV = "Enhanced Environmentally-Friendly Vehicle"

6%

of buses are electric 78 Electric / 1,392 total

50%

of diesel buses use old filters

663 buses / 1314 diesel buses

At minimum,

74

buses use passive regeneration filters

Traffic companies often supplement the EU regulated emissions tests with their own procedure



(X) Opacity Test



Particle Number Count

Opacity



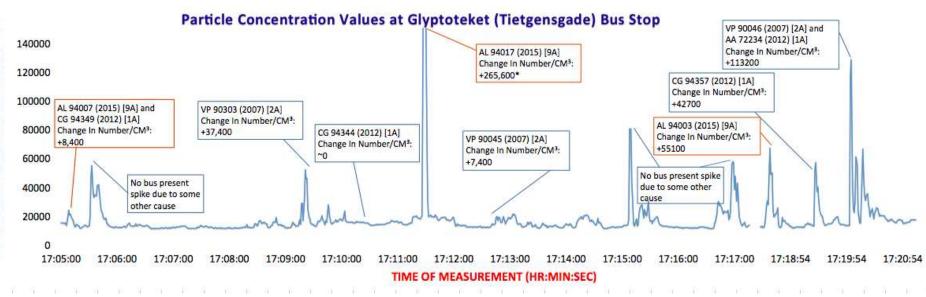
OBD



Miljøsyn



Streetside Data Collection: Public Buses



Streetside Data Collection: Public Buses

Euro Norm	License Plate Number	Particle Count (Number/cm³)
Euro 6	AL 94007	8,400*
	AL 94021	42,900*
	AL 94003	55,100
	AL 94013	208,100
	AL 94017	265,600

*Indicates the measurement was the result of combined emissions (Euro 5 bus also present at bus stop)



Eliminate preventable particle pollution from diesel vehicles during the transition to emissions-free transportation

Long term efforts should support the transition to zero-emission transportation

LIGHT-DUTY

(diesel passenger cars, taxis)



- new car registration tax
- filter tax
- city emissions tax



extend Euro 6 environmental zone to passenger vehicles

HEAVY-DUTY

(diesel buses)



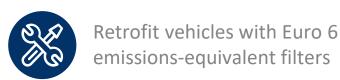
Funding for more electric buses in Movia's fleet



Short term efforts should address the imminent problems with diesel emissions

LIGHT-DUTY

(diesel passenger cars, taxis)





Regulate use of TSI PET emissions test

HEAVY-DUTY

(diesel buses)



Retrofit vehicles with Euro 6 emissions-equivalent filters



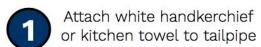
Regulate use of P-Trak (UFP) measurement in emissions test

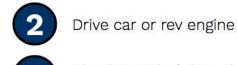
Immediate efforts should engage citizens in the issue while the government passes legislation

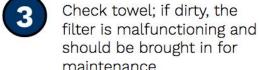


Handkerchief Emissions Test











Reporting Idling &
Malfunctioning Public Buses
via Municipality App



Acknowledgements

We would like to give special thanks to:

Miljøpunkt Indre By & Christianshavn Marianne Spang Bech Sabine Sørensen

All of our interviewees

And our professors
Professor Ault
Professor Hanlan



Recommendations Summary

- Prioritize shift to emission-free transportation
 - Discourage diesel car ownership
 - Encourage electric vehicles
- Enforce tighter regulation on diesel emissions
 - Retrofit all vehicles with Euro 6 emission-equivalent DPFs
 - Extend environmental zone to all diesel vehicles
- Standardize adequate emission testing to ensure DPF technology remains functional
 - TSI PET tests for light-duty diesel vehicles
 - Particle number parameter for heavy-duty diesel vehicle tests